

and with these, and my knowledge of the bird, I have attempted to compile a work I think he would have approved. . . . I have carried out the story of the wild turkey as if told by Mr. Jordan, as his full notes on the bird enable me to do this."

Mr. Jordan had long been contemplating the publication of a book on the turkey and Mr. McIlhenny's aim has been to carry out his intentions. In this he seems to have been eminently successful and the habits, habitats, and calls of the bird are fully described while methods of hunting and calling the turkey as well as of cooking it, are treated in a manner calculated to interest the sportsman.

Dr. Shufeldt's account of the fossil turkeys is largely reprinted from his recent paper in 'The Auk,' while in his historical account the several races and their ranges are differentiated, and the anatomy and the eggs of the species, the early historic records, and the relation of the wild and domestic forms are discussed.

Much of the contents of the book appeared serially in 'Out Door World and Recreation.'—W. S.

Mathews' 'Birds of Australia.'¹—The fourth volume of Mr. Mathews' work begins with the Anseriformes and the author presents a general review of the classification of these birds and the probable relationship and origin of the various Australian genera. His studies lead him to the recognition "that the hypothesis that the Australian Fauna considered as a whole reached the continent from the north has been rejected by nearly every recent worker in other branches" while he thinks "that all the available evidence points to *Antarctica* as a stepping stone" between South America, New Zealand and Australia. This however, is not necessarily his final view as he promises further consideration of the question, later.

The systematic treatment of the species follows the plan of the other volumes and both text and plates maintain their high standard. No new names appear in this installment.—W. S.

Kuroda's Recent Ornithological Publications.²—Mr. Nagamichi Kuroda has published a number of contributions to ornithology during the past few years. Most of these refer to the birds of Japan but two handsomely printed brochures on the *Anatidæ* cover the species of the world.

¹ The Birds of Australia. By Gregory M. Mathews. Vol. IV, Part I, With-erby & Co., 326 High Holborn, W. C. October 6, 1914. pp. 1-80, pl. 200-209.

² Ducks of the World. By N. Kuroda. The Ornithological Society of Japan. 1912. pp. 1-64 + 1-2, 6 plates.

Geese and Swans of the World. By N. Kuroda. The Ornithological Society of Japan, 1913. pp. 1-118 + 1-2, 9 plates.

A Hand List of the Birds of Haneda and Tsurumi near Yokohama. [By N. Kuroda]. August, 1913. pp. 1-11.

Nests and Eggs of Japanese Birds. Including Formosa, Saghalin and Corea. By Nagamichi Kuroda. April 10, 1914. pp. 1-31.

These are illustrated by half-tone plates, some of them in colors. While the technical names are in Latin and some of the data in English, the main portion of the text is in Japanese which renders the publications difficult to consult. The general typography and make-up leave little to be desired.— W. S.

The Annual Report of the National Association of Audubon Societies.¹— When one looks over the bulky report of the Association for the year 1914 and reads of receipts and expenditures totalling \$90,000, and then harks back some eighteen years, when two State societies and some scattered individuals were struggling along, with scarcely any receipts but unlimited opportunities for expenditures, it seems hard to realize the tremendous breadth and power of the organization that has developed from the hard work of these few pioneers.

We cannot do justice to the report in the short space of a review and recommend that all of our readers study it in detail. We shall merely call attention to some of the more salient features. Among publications distributed during the year, are 2,358,000 educational leaflets, 2,078,000 colored bird pictures and 1,619,000, outline drawings for coloring.

On the protected gull colonies of Maine it is estimated that there were in 1914, 59,420 adult Herring Gulls and in the Laughing Gull colonies in the south 118,400 individuals, besides other species in proportionate numbers.

The Junior Audubon Societies have a total enrollment to date of 115,039 members and subscriptions for the continuance of this work during the year have been made — \$5000 by Mrs. Russell Sage for the south and \$20,000 by an unnamed patron for work in the northern schools.

A new department of "Applied Ornithology," has been started with Mr. Herbert K. Job in charge, with the object of instructing the public in practical methods of attracting birds and in raising wild game birds.

Trained field agents of the Association — Messrs. Arthur H. Norton, Winthrop Packard, Katharine H. Stuart, Eugene Swope, and William L. Finley present reports of great interest and the reports of secretaries of twenty-five State societies close this most encouraging record of bird protection.— W. S.

Recent Literature on Bird Protection.— Three publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture deserve notice in this connection. 'Bird Houses and How to Build Them'² by Ned Dearborn is a welcome pamphlet giving just the information that hundreds of people are asking for in connection with their efforts to attract birds to their grounds. The usual publication 'Game Laws for 1914'³ contains a convenient summary of game legislation throughout the United States and Canada, revised to date. A third Government publication is the 'Report of the Gover-

¹ Tenth Annual Report of the National Association of Audubon Societies, Inc. Bird-Lore, Nov.-Dec., 1914, pp. 481-565.

² Farmers' Bulletin, No. 609, published September 11, 1914.

³ Farmers' Bulletin, No. 628, published October 20, 1914.